A ROYAL MODEL OF PURITY

Rev. Dr. Johnston's Sermon of Praise for Queen Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF VIRTUE

The President Walks to Church and Hears England's Loved Queen Lauded-Sermons by the Paster and Bishop Burst-A Good Monarch and a Better Woman.

President McKinley took advantage of the beauty and the coolness of the day to walk to and from church yesterday morn-It was an innovation with him since be has been President, for although it was expected that he would always walk in fine weather, yesterday was his first

Mr. McKinley went down the Avenue with a long, swinging, business-like stride, full of health and vigor, and good for four miles an hour. His fellow-churchgoers on the street and in the cars watched his progress with interest. How-ever, his waik made him a few minutes

He reached the church as the opening prayer was half through, and took a pew near the door. Afterward he walked up to the regular "Presideat's pew," the third from the front on the left center

The Metropolitan Church was well filled yesterday in expectation of Dr. Johnston's jubilee sermon, "Sixty Years a Queen." It was a most interesting historical review. filled with anecdate and illustration and with the lesson of Queen Victoria's virtues brought out strikingly.

Dr. Johnston took for his text, Psalm 45:9, his idea being that beauty and spotess of soul makes beauty of raiment fitting and doubly appropriate.

More than all else of Victoria's reign, more than the progress in science and art, the diffusion of education, the betterment of the coadition of the masses, that this Jubilee celebrates and commemorates and is a tribute to, in the hearts of her people, is her own nobility and purity of

We in America, the speaker said, can symmathize and celebrate with her sub jects in this. We believe in the teign of the people, but also do we believe in the sovereignty of character. Queen Victoria has raised the standard of personal purity. In every station of life-as Queen, wife mother, dauguter and friend-she has been model. Living in the fierce light that beats upon a throne she has walked every inch a Queen.
Indeed, it is perhaps one reason that

the English people wish her reign to con-tinue because they fear that no other can equal ber in this regard.

Her reign has not been the lengest in history, but surely the grandest. No such ever took place in the 3,500 years since Moses first published the laws of

After the conclusion of Dr. Johnston's on Bishop Hurst added a few words tribute to the Queen.

He spoke in particular of her great friend-liness and charity to all Christian churches in England outside of the established church. Although she was, as was fitting, a rigid member of her own church, she had not only allowed perfect liberty to all other beliefs, but had often shown her friendliness and her respect for them and recognition that they were Christian

An American hymn to the air of "God Save the Queen' was sung as the close

A PRINCE IN THE PULPIT.

Mar Eliah Describes the Christian Church in Assyria.

Mar Eliab, of the Assyrian Church, occu pied the pulpit vesterday morning at the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. William Taylor Suyder, rector. Mar Eliah is a native prince of Oroomiah, Persia, but has been a student for the last four years at the He will finish his studies next year and return to become a deacon in the Holy Catholic Church at Groomiah, where a church is in waiting for him.

His subject was: "The Present Condition of the Assyrian Church,"

He said that there are between 60 and 70 churches with a membership of over 60,000 persons, but the crying need is for missionaries, and if in ten years America does not go to the rescue Assyria willonce more fall back into heathen ways. He re-ferred to the condition of Assyria at the time of the coming of Christ, with its simple, trusting love of the Redeemer and the subsequent downfall through the inoculation of superstition.

"Until a century ago there were," he said, "but twenty-five Bibles in the whole land of Persia, but God in His infinite mercy saw the mother church as a child dving in the desert of Arabia blans, and said to the Archbishop of Canter bury, "Save the oburch of Assyrial" and the archbishop obeyed the summons and sent missionaries to see, to teach and give light

"All the churches of Assyria are built in the form of a cross, and the doorways are made purposely low, so that body, signifying submission to the will of God. The altars are very benutiful, the candles burning day in and day out, of God. Although the Persian govern-ment has taken under her protection As-syrian Christians, we still live in fear of the butchering Monammedan

"There are at the present time twentyseven or thirty seminaries, and thirty schools for the children, but they do not come anywhere near furnishing Christian decation for the numbers that apply for

At the conclusion of Mar Eliah's re marks, Mr Joseph Finkel sang "The Pentient," and the Eucharist was cele

TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Kent Thinks the Churches Have Departed From It.

Rev. Dr. Kent preached an interesting day, on "What Constitutes Christianity?"

Some two weeks ago Rev. Dr. Corey in addressing his brethren of the Metho-dist Ministers' Association, of this city, on the question, "Do the churches of thi age represent Christianity?" answered the stion so directly in the negative that the more conservative of the brethren have been profoundly stirred up by the de-liverance. On last Monday, therefore, though Dr. Corey had been called to New York city, and could not be present to defend his position, the association de ed to proceed with a discussion of his views. So far as we can gather from the men who look upon "churchlanity" as fairly representing Christianity, had things pretty much their own way. Dr. occasion, and he did not hesitate to deand to intimate that he was drifting away attached.

from the principles of evangelical Christi-

it is hoped, move some of our Methodist brethren to seek clearer ideas than are now common as to what constitutes Chris-

Dr. Corey evidently assumed that in th question under discussion, viz.: "Do the Churches Bepresent Christianity?" that by Christianity was meant a religion as set forth and illustrated in the teachings and life of its founder, Jesus Christ. This appears in the following sentence, with which Dr. Stitt took distinct issue. "Christinuity," said Dr. Corey, "has been involved with so many doctrinal forms that atism, which is teaching by authority of men, has overlaid the truth and spirit of Jesus Christ."

Christianity then, in Dr. Corey's estima tion, is in brief, the "truth and spirit of Jesus Christ," It is religion as He taught and lived it. Dr. Corey spoke of the historic evolution. He should have said "devolution." by which creeds have substituted for the living Christ, and the vital truths of Christianity have been awallowed up in the organized church, with its zeal for systems of theology, with a rage for num bers and the greed for commercial and pocuulary success.

'Anybody can make a creed," said Dr. "I have as much right to formuhad the Council of Nice to make a creed and force it upon me against the protest of my better informed reason.

"I believe," he added, "that we can constitute a better council today on the essentials of Christian truth than was ever thled in the world's history-a counc distinguished by riper, sounder scholarship, by a better apparatus of criticism and by a truer apprehension of the spirit of Jesus

Then he boldly declares that he does no believe that any of the creeds of the day —the old Calvinism, Unitarianism, Romanism, Lutheranism or Methodism-truly rep resent the spirit and principles of Christi Romanism represents authority, but not

the kingdom of Christ. Protestantism is so broken into fragments, so non-cohesive in purpose and non-cooperative in plan that practically it represents nothing. But while Dr. Corey denies that any of

the churches truly represent the Christ thought, purpose and spirit, he holds that despite its lack, the church at large has in its fold and service the best scholarship and the best of humanity, and thereby has been the greatest instrument of human progress.

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH.

Special Services in Memory of the Late Rev. Henry Brooks.

Special services in memory of the late Rev. Henry Brooks of this city were held at Asbury M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. The church and the True Reformers united in the service. Special music was furnished by the church choir, consisting of thirty-one voices, conducted by Prof. J. Henry Lewis. Addresses culc gistic of the deceased were made by Rev I. L. Thomas, D. D., pastor of Asbury Church; Rev. E. W. S. Peck, D. D., of Mount Zion M. F. Church; Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D., of the Nineteenth Street Eaptist Church, and Mr. S. W. Rolaford, scal deputy of the True Reformers

The late Rev. Henry Brooks was a men ber of Asbury Church about sixty-one years, being an elder of the church nearly He was also a member of the True Reformers.

THE FEAST OF ST. ALOYSIUS

Catholics Honor the Patron Saint of Young Men.

Archbishop Martinelli Celebrates Solemn High Mass-A Beautiful Pontifical Procession.

The feast of St. Aloysius was celebrated yesterday at St. Aloysins' Church with a grand pontifical mass, solemnized by Archbishop Martinelli, the papal ablegate ery pew was occupied, and in the rear of the church hundreds were compelled to stand. The ceremonies began at 9 o'clock with a pontifical procession that entered the sanctuary led by acolytes attired in white, with surplices of white lace. They were followed by the deacons, subdeacons and deacons of honor, in cloth of gold in his rich robes of office and carrying a

crozier of gold. With solemn tread they marched to ward the throne, canopied with red cloth, upon which the archbishop took his seat The usual formalities of high mass were then gone through with, Mgr. Martinelli himself performing all thermes and chanting the mass. This was taken up by the choir and the rich full notes from the orean

lous nave of the church,

The story of St. Aloysius is a m beautiful one. He is the patron saint of young men, as he himself was but a youth when he died. Aloysius was the son of the Marquis of Chatillion, and a member of one of the most distinguished families in Spain. His father, a man of great ambition, hoped for great things on the part of his son, and designed him for martial life. He spent his early years in the service of the Dukes of Florence and of Mantua, that he might acquire a milltary education, befitting the scion of such a noble house. His mother, however, was much opposed to his becoming a soldier, but wished him to become a son of the church, having intended Aloysius for the service of God from the day of his birth. The boy was already giving splendid promise of becoming a valiant warrior when the wishes of his mother prevailed, and after much solicitation be secured his father's consent to abandon the life for which he was being prepared, and at a very early age was received as a novitiate into the Society of Jesus generally known as the "Order of

Here his plety and goodness showed frui at once, and he became one of the mos ardent workers of the order. When still a youth a terrible plague broke forth in Rome and Aloysius was seen, day and sight, endeavoring to succor the afflicted, until at last he himself succumbed to the ease. By a special decree of the church he was placed among the saints and be

ame the patron of youth. At the close of high mass Rev. Father Han nan, of St. Paul's, delivered the pane gyne of St. Aloysius. He related the story of the saint's spotless life and exhorted the young men of the congregation to fullow the example of their patron and stand aloof from the temptations which assell them on every side today. Low mass was then celebrated, and vesper services held

at 7:30 p. m. op Martinelli was assisted by Rev. Father McGinney, S. J., as deacon Mr. Byrnes, S. J., as subdeacon, and Rev. Fathers Gillespie, Dolan and Coigan, as deacons of honor.

A Unique Exentsion For amateur photographers will leave B. & O. station, July 9, 11:45 a.m. Round trip rate to Harper's Ferry, \$1.65; Hancock, \$1.95; Cumberiand, \$3.95; good until July 12. Special car with dark room will be

Sweet Hymns of Praise in the Woods at Chevy Chase.

THE COLORED CAMP MEETING

Throngs Present at the First of the Summer Series of Bush Revivals-Preaching in the Mora ing and Afternoon-Great Relig lous Enthusiasm Manifested.

The series of bush meetings that are to be held every Sunday at Chevy Chase during the summer season was begun aus piciously yesterday morning with a large congregation.

The clear skies and warm sun were as favorable to the success of the meeting as could be desired. Many colored residents Suits to Order, \$15.50. of the city and surrounding country as sembled in the woods and took every ad vantage of the spieudid opportunity of fered them for spending the day in religious devotion in the cool shade of the giant

The camp meeting was held in the large stretch of woodland near the intersec-tion of the Broad Branch and Rock Creek Ford roads. It is within easy access o the electric cars, being about five non-utes walk by footpath from the circle at Chevy Chase.

The morning service was opened at 11 o'clock by Rev. S. H. Hestor, of the Good Hope Mission, who acted as the moderator of the meeting. He and his assistants occupied a platform near the edge of the woods. From that point of vantage they easily wrought the audience into a high pitch of fervor with their earnest and impassioned words. The congregation was seated on long rows of rough plank benches. Many persons being unable to obtain seats, found it necessary to stand around in the neigh boring woods,

The feature of the meeting was the singing. The hymns were sung with all the characteristic energy and rhythm peculiar to the race when singing a favorite camp-meeting refrain. The sound of the voices rolled out over the fields in wave of melody wonderful in beauty and harmony.

The morning service closed at midday and the afternoon meeting was opened at 3 o'clock. It was conducted by Rev. William Jackson, who preached a pow erful and impressive sermon. The carness of his exhortations seemed par ticularly to impress the men of the dience, who sat and listened to the ringing words of the preacher with intent They frequently interrupted his discourse with expressions of happi ness and means and sighs given with the arder and carnestness of the emotional soil of the negro.

These camp meetings will be held every

Sunday during the summer when the westler permits. Prayer service will be held at 11 o'clock in the morning. There will be preaching at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 o'clock'in the evening by toronlight

Arrangements are now being perfected for a large meeting next Sunday, July 4 It will be a banner day, and will be given under the auspices of the colored in sions of the city.

SERMON ON HAWAIL

Dr. Collins Describes the Island and Grees Annexation.

Dr. Varnum D. Collins, the well-know. traveler, who has made a number of voages to the Hawaiian Islands, last even ing, at the Eastern Presbyterian Church delivered an interesting lecture on thos islands. He said, in part:

The Hawaiian group is in many rein origin, but also in scenic grandeu climate and the position it occupies in the world commercially, socially and religiously. Where they now stand the Pacific Islands were lifted from the floor of the ocean by volcanic eruption. When I first visited Hawan, fifty years ago, the greatest volcano there was then in eruption years these islands were being formed b internal forces. Lava poured out of mouths of the volcanos and enlarged each island.

Another agency in the formation of the islands, and one which appeals to the poetic fancy, was the working of the coral insects. Today Honolulu is nothing r than a harbor constructed by these httle workers.

It is a remarkable fact that the Hawaiian Islands with their many large craters present a fac simile of the most stupen dous craters of the moon. Monaloa, the largest crater of the

islands, presents the greatest spectacle on the globe. One can look down 1,000 feet and see waves of spreading lava dashed against its sides. At some futur duy this pit will be the object of every tourist's travels.

Capt. Cook is reputed to have discovered the islands in 1779. We are told that when he arrived in the harbon the natives were observing a kind of Sabbath. Three thousand canoes were drawn up on the shore. Cook was wor shiped and feasted for many days as god, and finally murdered. His vessels left, carrying the news of the covery of the great Island world of the Pacific.

During the next fifty years Hawaii be-came a heli on earth. The natives precame a hell on earth. tended to practice nothing like religion or

morals. the leprosy of the vices of their father and the pure-blooded natives are fast disappearing.

Christianity was introduced into the islands about 1825, and the ancient pagan Ism and rule of the priestesses and their pracies were then broken. Hawaii stands today the greatest pos-sible commercial factor of the world, being the key to the trade of the United States, Central America, Australasia, Japan

the great Empire of China, and the ne empire of Russia on the Pacific. There will be a mighty change in the Whoever possesses Pacific ere long. Whoever possesses Hawaii will hold the key to the situa

The Hawaiian Islands should be a part of the United States by the law of the God that has made them already a part of it. If we do not make the annexa-tion, it should be said of us, as Carlyle once said of the British: "Ye are a nation of 35,000,000 fools."

GUESTS BIDDEN TO THE FEAST.

Dr. Williams' Parallel Between the Parable and Churchly Duties. Rev. Richard P. Williams, at Trinity P. E. Church, last evening, took for his subject the New Testament parable of the feast to which the guests had been bidder but gave trivial excuses for their non appearance at the last moment. He illustrated by this parable the evil of the je26-28-jy2-5-8 grany small sins of omission which po-



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our in the daily life of those who have consecrated themselves to the church There was no intrinsic evil in any one of the excuses offered by the invited guests of the feast. The man who decired to examine property he had just bought, the other who wanted to prove his new yoke of oxen, and the third whose home life attracted him so powerfully; all these were virtues in their proper places. But the evil lay in the fact that they had accepted the invitation to the feast, yet had allowed these things to prevent their keep-

ing faith with their host. It is thus with members of the church who allow their eagerness to amass wealth or to succeed in some other workily porsuit to keep them from the duties which they really did at one time intend to per form. Innocent recreations were never forbidden by the Ruler of the Universe On the contrary, they should be indulged in by every Christian. But the danger is in the fact that pleasure often grows to be a pursuit rather than a recreation. Then they obscure and smother the sense of daty and responsibilities of life. man who is so enervated by the indugences of pleasure as to be unable to keep his eyes open through a short sermon ha better stay away. When the master of the feast found that his guests were not on hand and heard their excuses he was filled with righteous anger, and be de termined that those men should never another invitation to his table

He therefore commanded his steward to go out and gather in the poor and humble people, and bid them enjoy the good things of the banquet. Here was the true lesson. By their poor prograstination the invited guests had sinned away the day of grace, and their places were filled by these humble people who had no such absorbing wordly interests.

Here was a warning to be heeded by people of today. The duties of a Christian in observing the beneficent laws of an all-wise Father are surely as important as keeping civil laws which are framed by imperfect men for an imperfect people They cannot be disregarded by one who fesses to believe in God with less impunity than can a citizen disregard the laws of the community in which he lives

AN OVERSTOCKED COUNTRY

Dr. Huntley's Views on the Subject of Immigration.

The Eloquent Preacher Points Out Some of the Objections Urged to Present Immigration Laws.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, southeast, delivered an interesting and forcible argument last evening to a large congregation.

Dr. Huntley took his text from Acts, xvii, 26-27: "And He bath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and bath determined the time before appointed and the bounds of the habitation."

This text from St. Paul's address to th Athenians was the basis for the subject of the discourse, "Immigration."

In the general discussion of the sub ject Dr. Huntley touched on the single tax. He said he was not sufficiently con versant with the question to discuss it, but as a minister of the Gospel would venture the statement that the time will come when there will be a resurrection and the people will rise up and claim some of the broad acres of the land made by God for their use. tramp, tramp, tramp of American workmen walking the streets of American he said and something would have to be done to bring relief. This relief he was of the opinion could

be had by the shutting out of all immi-grants for a period of at least twenty-five years. He did not favor the present re-striction on immigration, but believed it should be stopped entirely for twenty-five years, for it would take at least that time for the country to digest the heterogene hass of immigrants who now swarm the country.

Dr. Huntley said, as to the ability of mixed bloods. This statement he illustrated by the remark of John L. Sullivan after one of his fistic victories-"He was only a half-breed." Continuing, he said that there were so many nations repre sented in American politics that it is high time for the Christian church to call a balt, at least for investigation. The speaker then adverted to the causes which induced such a large influx of immigrants

to this country.

On the question of immigration, he said there has been a great change of opinion. This, however, should in no way be surprising. The conditions had changed and it was only natural that the intelligent minds should also change. The causes which drove people from Europe were reversed in this country; there the taxation was very high and the requ ments as to military service were severe. In this country the reverse was true. Another great inducement was the opportunity for offices. He also spoke of the cheap rates of transportation and the assistance foreign countries gave those who desired to

In conclusion the preacher said that the stopping of immigration would be the greatest blessing to the countries from which the immigrants came 28 well as to the United States.

Anti-Saloon Leaguers Celebrate Their Fourth Anniversary.

REV. DR. WILSON'S ADDRESS

Statistics Quoted to Show the Results Accon plished by the League in the District-Number of Saloons Reduced and a Decrease in Arrests for Dronkenness.

Four years ago the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, was organized and last night an anniversary celebration was held by the league in the First Congregational Church to commemorate the event. The meeting was presided over by James L. Erwin, president of the league and young women from the First Congregational "Y" acted as ushers. An excellent musical program, which included "America," sung standing, had been pre pared by the committee of arrangements, and Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson, presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church and first vice president of the American Anti-Saloon League, delivered the address.

On the platform, beside Mr. Erwin and Rev. Dr. Wilson were Mr. Andrew N. Can-field, first vice president of the league and past grand chief templar of the Order of Good Templars; Rev. Dr. Little, pastor of Assembly Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, and Mr. W. H. Pennell, chairman of the committee of arrange

After an invocation by Rev. Dr. Little, Mr. A. N. Canfield gave a review of the work that had been done by the league in the District of Columbia, saying, among other things:

league is a recent movement, for it is only four years old. When it was organized it was thought to be impos to bring all the temperance societies to gether so as to work harmoniously, but that difficulty was overcome. It was started in the belief that agitation means education, and the agitation has been kept up. We had an anti-saloon revival kept up. last November which lasted eight nights, during which thirty-one meetings were held in twenty churches. It has prepared a map showing the location of every licensed place in the District, and has completed a list of the names of the owners of saloon property. Many owners do not like to have it known that they rent property for saloon purposes. The league has caused changes to be made in the rules governing the obtaining of licenses, one of which is that an agent most have special authority from own ers to sign applications for license.

"The greatest force at our disposal is, however, our attorney, Albert E. Shoemakes, who watches all the proceedings earns the names of all signers of applications and ascertains whether they are church people and Christians. The result of our activity is shown by the increase of twenty-two societies that have

joined the League during the past year. "When the league was organized, in 1893, according to official reports there were in the District of Columbia 939 Hcensed places. The number now is but 690, a falling off of 249 places since the league began its work. There are 32 places less now than in 1896, and no new barrooms have been opened this year, except in hotels.
"In 1896 there were 4,683 less arrests

for all causes than in 1893, a falling off of 17 per cent, and in 1896 the total number of ariests for drunkenness was 3,565, which is 1,161 less than in 1893. The total number of arrests of babitual drunkards in 1893 was 94, and in had dropped to 50, a falling off of 44.

"The League is no longer experimental. It has demonstrated that the temperance iganizations can work together for the mmon object-that the saloon must go." Rev. Dr. Wilson delivered an eloquent idress, during which he was several times

applauded. He said, in part: t want to speak first with respect to our creeds. Sometimes men assume to decry creeds. It is well to remember that creed is the backbone of moralorgan lam. I believe in creeds. They are no empty things, not sentimental things, but are hard factors in the history of the race. It was creed that threw overboard the out the flint lock, and that caused men to bivouse on the field until the bells brough out a new liberty. But when we have creed we must be careful what that cree What is our creed concerning the saloon? First, we believe that the traffic in strong drink is the foe of man; that the

great rum power is a deceiver, a robber, "If you do not believe that you did no read the papers yesterday. If you read the papers tomorrow you will believe it as portraved by the tireless, hard-working and never-sleeping reporters, who gather the truths for the benefit of the world. I was interested in what my brother said a few ninutes ago about the saloon map. The star is unually used to designate on a m the saloon, and as he spoke my thoughts turned to the brass star in the pavement in the Baltimore and Potomac station which marks the spot where President Garfield stood when the bullet found him; and when I thought of this map I remembered the stars that dotted it, and that each star represented an attack on manhood; that there was the beginning of a curse that could not be clothed with love and that is bound to run through the years blackening

all the eternal future. "I believe that the saloon is m dliest foe and the blackest insult that earth offers to heaven. This is a creed We all believe it."

FOUNDRY METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. L. B. Wilson's Sermon on the

Glory of Christ. The pulpit of Foundry M. E. Church wa coupled yesterday morning by Rev. L. B. Wilson, P. E., who selected as his text Rev. Mr. Wilson described the glory ra ferred to by the apostle as being that of the Divine Man, Christ.

"St. John has left out of his work, said the speaker, "the scene of the trans figuration on the Mount, whereas the other apostles have mentioned the incident in their books. And yet John has left our necessary to the glory of Christ. John leads us, step by step, through scenes whose recital establishes the glory of and over the work of John, the dean of

the college of apostles.
"He shows us Christ in His journeyings beside the rolling waves, upon the mountain tops, everywhere illustrating His power over sin and disease. The power of Jesus was always joined with love. Let those who say that they cannot see Christ, as ministers have declared concerning Him, ask themselves, 'Have we put ourselves in an attitude to see Him as He is?'

ad the mightiest of the mighty. John had and the mightlest of the mighty. John may
the vision that could only come to one who
has faith, practical faith, reverence and faithfulness. It is no
wonder that many do not see the
glory of Christ. They are too intent on the
quest of honor and wealth; they are in too

great a hasteto see His glory.

"There was a glory in the pomp and pagean ry in England these last few days, but it seems to me there is a higher glory in the heart of her who is first a woman, then queen. Christ's jubilee is to come. "His jubilee shall come when we shall all be with Him to see Him in His glory We shall be there if through peaceful, trustful hearts we put ourselves in an attitude to see Christ's glory, as referred to in the gospel of John."

CAIN'S MARK ON STOKES.

"Ghosts" Haunting to His Grave Jim Fish's Murderer.

The central figure in one of the most famous tragedies ever enacted in this city, a man who took a murder upon his sou' for a woman's sake, is making another bold fight for life.

Edward S. Stokes is very ill. Three times has he fought in court for his life and won. Now he is fighting for life again. He is a victim of "nerves." In mid-life he is broken down, haggard and Worn, a physical Wreck

Wherever he has been the public have recognized him. His personality has in-tensified his notoriety. The human in terest in him has been continuously keen The fact that he killed a man because of a woman, that he was three times tried for murder, and that the woman in the case, who deserted him in his disgrace still lives, is yet comely and by no means existing in oblivion, is recalled by friends each times Stokes' name is mentioned or Josie Mansfield in referred to.

It was supposed at the time of the Stokes trial that every scrap of writing in existence pertaining to the three prin cipals in the tragedy was in the possession of the counsel either for the prosecu tion or the defense.

Jay Gould, who reientlessly pursu-

Stokes, paid enormous prices for any-thing that could be used to injure Stokes or, on the other hand, protect Fisk's memory. The letters printed in the Sun day World yesterday have been sacredly preserved all these years-locked away carefully in the private safe of a well known lawyer to whom they were flued. They reveal a new side to the inner life of men whose most sacred thoughts were supposed to have been faid bare more than a score of years back. The story of Josephine Mansfield's trend ery, of James Fisk's weakness and dis honor, and of Edward Stokes' revenge is old enough to be new. It is twenty-six years ago since Stokes, then said to be 'the handsomest man in New York." in cold blood shot James Fisk, who was h predecessor in a woman's favor. Fisk was a partner of Jay Gould, and known with Gould and Drew and old Commodor Vanderblit as one of the "Eric kings" in those days when that group of men controiled the money interests of the country.
Of all the people actively interested in that bloody transaction, of all the dis-

most the entire dramatis personae, all have passed off the stage-all but the leading figures of that story of intrigue and denth, Josephice Mansfield and Stokes. Stokes is stricken with a mortal disease of the body. Those who know him best and know how much of good there is in him say he has been a soul-sick man these many, many years, and that since the hoor of Fisk's death he has never

tinguished men actively participating in

both sides, the experts, the witnesses, a

the three trials of Stoke

known a moment's peace of mind. Fisk was a Vermont Yankee, and started in life as a peddler, succeeding his father in the business. He married while quite in the peddler's cart with him and assist in disposing of the tinware and drygoods which composed his stock. The peddler wagor. was characteristic of the Jim Fisk of later days. It was decorated with life-size portraits of the peddler and his wife, with their Christian names in shin ing letters under the wonderful works of art-James and Lucy. Fisk was shrewd and good patured, always a clever advertiser. He soon set up several establishments, and the country round rang with

praise of Fisk's traveling wagous, as they were called. The breaking out of the war gave Fisk his first opportunity to speculate. He obtained a big contract for furnishing underclothing to the troops, and made half a million dollars in a few months. He then bought an interest in Jordan & Marsh's immense Boston dry goods amnipulated a corner in cotton that brought him into prominence all over the world as a shrewd and daring speculator. He naturally turned to Wall street, and sho his name was coupled with that of Gould and Drew. Fish was called "the Prince of Erie." He entertained lavishly, and was on friendly terms with actors and actresses. About this time he met Josephine Mansfield, a woman whose beauty the order to attract a man of Fisk's

qualities. No one doubts Fisk's love for this blackeyed, rosy-lipped, buxom young woman.

During all the historical litigations be tween Fisk, Drew and Vanderbilt, Miss Mansfield's home, in Twenty-third street, was to Fisk the one haven of security When Black Friday, with its scenes appal ling of ruin and desolation, drove men to madness, and crowds of those who had be made penniless in one hour by Gould's master stroke would have murdered Fisk and Gould, had they shown themselves, Fisk, Gould and Tweed were conceal

detective, and for months he knew every move made by the pair. Over-convinced of Stokes' treachery, he determined to make him powerless by ruining him financially.

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Brooklyn Oil Refining Company. The arrest was made by a third party, but was instigated by Fisk, who was Stoken' part ner in the company. Fisk was bound to ruin Stokes. Josephine Manafield planned a counter stroke. She knew all of Fisk's secrets in connection with Eric and the

When Flak threw her over and openly attacked Stokes she told these potent facts to Stokes, and gave him all Fisk's letters to corroborate her revelations. lokes next sued Fisk for \$200,000, threat ening if the money was not paid all of Fisk's letters to Miss Mansfleid would be published. At an immense cost Fisk got these letters back. Then the woman sucd Fish for \$50,000, which she claimed he had of money belonging to her She had him arrested. After an exciting scene in court Stokes and Miss Mansfield returned to the house Fisk had given the scated together preparing to take luncheon when the door bell rang furiously and a friend rushed in and told Stokes that Fisk had secured a bench warrant for his arrest, and that he had been indicted by the grand jury. An hour later Stokes deliberately shot

Fisk at the Grand Central Hotell, Stokes was both a husband and a father. His wife was a beautiful young woman-an beiress-the mother of a lovely little daughter She took her little child away,

and in a far-off land has lived to see the

exiled daughter die, and to bear with

bravery the expatciation she did not merit. Stokes on his third trial was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. His old fother stood by him and spent every cent he possessed in his effort to keep him from the scaffold. In 1877 he was released from prison, having served four When he returned to New York he was

still a young man in years, but his curling buir was as snowy white as that of an octogenarian. "The wages of sin is death." If ever a man's looks can tell his history Stoke's face tells of awful misery. Those who know him best relate weind facts concerning his life since he became out wardly a free man.

"Ed Stokes," said one of these, when the news of his filness reached this city, "is a man baunted by ghosts, and is every estant in fear of assassination. He sleeps always with a six-globed chandeller lighted when he sleeps at all. I doubt if heever has had an hour of peaceful rest since he killed Fish. For years after his release he emplayed two detectives to follow him-he never for an instant was out of their reach. Wherever he goes he arranges to eat his meals in the corner of the room with his bock to the wall, so that no one can strike him from behind."

The woman for whom he committed mur-der falled him in his need. She was in Paris while he served his time in prison, and she was the gayest of the women of her class during that time. He lost her forever the day he shot Fisk. One by one Stobkes' friends have dropped

from him -in nearly every case they have claimed that he has worsted them fi to assert that Stokes is financially a successful man. The things that money can-

not buy are perce and love and health, The Last Degree of Self-Control. Ponny-Wilkie is a man of great de-

Davis-Can he pass a score board without looking at it? Bonny-Well, not hardly that But becan look at it without swearing at the homeeful for losing. Philadelphia North American

termination and will power

Witness-Yes, your honor.

Provisional Honesty. Judge (to witness) -You say you have known the prisoner all your life?

Judge-Now, in your opinion, do you think he could be guiky of stealing this Witness-How much was it?-New York Journal.

The Plain English Truth. Bloobumper-I attended a chattery the Spatts-A chattery? What on earth is a chattery?

Bloobumper-Somecall it accoversatione.

but I don't believe in using French words when English will answer the purpose.

Fisk, Gould and Tweed were cancealed for one week in Miss Mansfield's house at this time.

Now Stokes first appears. Unlike either Fisk or any of his companions who were Miss Mansfield's friends, Stokes was a man of birth and education. Stokes became a steady visitor. The woman deceived Fisk for nearly a year, and during that time the coarse, good-hearted Eric king helped Stokes to make money. Fisk, when he began to doubt, did just what a man of his stamp would do, hired a feeterly and for months he knew access. et northwest, and Connecticut avenue

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no man who could not support her in affluence.

On the night of January 7, 1871, Stokes was arrested at the Hoffman House on the charge of embezzling money from the 125,26,28

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